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PHILIPPINES AWAIT IMPROVED METHODS OF PRODUCTION TO DEVELOP UNTOUCHED RESOURCES

Most of the natural resources of the Philippine Islands still remain untouched and undeveloped according to statistics prepared by the Philippine Government. Of the total area of the Islands, 114,400 square miles, only 13,357 square miles are being cultivated. The total area of lands awaiting development is 64,128 square miles.

The area of non-commercial forests undeveloped is 8,096 square miles and that of the unexplored and other small islands 5,951 square miles. The area cultivated with rice is 4,105,394 acres, abaca 1,223,120 acres, coconut 1,044,452 acres, corn 1,358,951 acres, tobacco 147,939 acres, sugar cane 595,066 acres, magney 68,373 acres, cacao 2,854 acres, and coffee 2,179 acres.

Although no figures on the extent of mines exploited and undeveloped are available, it is mentioned that in almost all the Islands, deposits of economic minerals occur in commercial quantities, most of which are still unexplored. While the Philippines are considered rich in mineral resources, the mining industry is still in its first stage of development and the output of the local mines does not as yet furnish a large part of the commercial wealth of the country.

Farm Extension Needed

Regarding agricultural development, it is pointed out that much still remains to be accomplished. Present methods of cultivation are in many cases comparatively primitive, so that the volume of farm produce is but a fraction of what it should be.

The fact that only a little more than twelve per cent of the total land area of the archipelago is now cultivated indicates that a wide field is still open for development and expansion. It is therefore expected that when the improvement of methods of production and the extension of cultivated areas shall go hand in hand the productive capacity of the Philippines will be multiplied several times.

GROWING TRADE

Philippine customs reports show that the foreign trade of the Islands for the first nine months of this year amounted to \$181,549,575 as against \$154,745,038 for the same period last year.

The total exports during the nine months were \$102,823,737 while the imports were \$78,725,837 or a balance of trade amounting to \$24,097,900 in favor of the Philippines.

AMERICAN CIGARETTES SUIT FILIPINOS

Although the Philippines are one of the leading tobacco exporting countries of the world, their yearly importation of tobacco reaches several million pesos worth, according to the statistical data compiled by the Philippine government.

Cigarettes alone are being imported to the amount of more than \$500,000 every year. The bulk of these imported cigarettes comes from the United States which, in 1923, shipped to the islands 190,507,400 cigarettes.

The reason for this, the bureau officials think, is the tendency on the part of the young Filipino men to smoke American cigarettes rather than the local products. There is a good opportunity here for the manufacturers of special kinds of cigarettes similar to the imported brands.

FILIPINO LEGISLATORS DRAFT LAW FAVORING NATIVE DOCTORS

Filipino legislators sponsor a bill which provides that foreign physicians who wish to establish themselves in the Islands may, in the future, be required to reside in the Philippines for not less than five years to study local conditions before they can practice their profession.

It is generally known, the sponsors say, that the inhabitants of every country in the world have their own customs and idiosyncrasies brought about by their environment. In the Philippines, the conditions may be entirely different than those in other countries where a foreigner has obtained his diploma in medicine. Consequently he is ignorant of the peculiar diseases that affect the Filipinos and may, during his practice, injure the health of the members of the community, so the legislators claim.

Another aim of the bill is to protect from foreign competition Filipino doctors who are being turned out yearly by the local medical schools. Owing to present financial conditions in Europe, it is claimed, many European physicians are seeking other fields.

COSTS OF FREEDOM HIGH

In speaking of the Philippine question, M. Ditisheim, Swiss traveller who recently visited Manila, declared:

"Freedom is a relative term. You are more free here in your own country than the Swiss is in Switzerland. Consequent with freedom come many and diversified responsibilities. Taxes increase and impositions from the government follow, for the support of the army, navy, and any other force needed to repel aggression."

WARNS OF DANGER TO YOUTH FROM NARROW SCHOOL POLICY

In view of the disastrous results of the German educational policies and ideas and the lurking danger in Japan because of causes similar to those in Germany, Dr. Paul Monroe, director of the International Institute of Education who recently visited the Islands, warned Philippine educators and officials responsible for educational policies against too hasty feeding of Filipino school children with ready-made ideas and conclusions of life which further instruction might lead them to reject in the future.

"The schools should contribute to economic development and those of the Philippines have been doing it surprisingly well," said Dr. Monroe. "First, schools should contribute to the health of the people and second, they should contribute to the material development. Both these the Philippine schools have done. What greater economic assets for a nation than a healthy, vigorous people and an intelligent and self-reliant citizenry capable of self-support by means of their education and training in schools?"

In connection with the tendency to adopt an increasing amount of Philippine material in text-books to supplant the American and foreign, Dr. Monroe had this to say:

"Teaching of more Philippine history, more about Filipino heroes, and Philippine literature is only proper. That contributes to shaping of character and builds up love for the beautiful that is your own. But you should not do away with American and foreign history, nor should you limit what is being taught along such lines now, else you will develop a biased mind among your children, which leads to narrowmindedness and even national prejudices later."

NATIVE WOMEN TEACHERS ARE ADVANCING

Of the approximately 25,000 teachers in the Philippine public schools, 10,363 are women. Of these, 200 are Americans. The highest administrative positions now occupied by Filipino women under the Bureau of Education are those of academic supervisors and supervising teachers, fourteen now holding such positions.

In all there are 9,820 Filipino women teachers with provincial and municipal appointments. Those holding insular appointment number 343. Of the 200 American women teachers, three are academic supervisors, the rest being in the secondary schools.

The American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands will gladly reply to requests for authoritative statistics and other information concerning the Philippines.

The Chamber has a limited supply of the latest map of the Philippines. Copies will be forwarded without charge until the supply is exhausted.

TOBACCO FROM ISLANDS TO BE EXHIBITED IN NEW YORK

Definite arrangements have been made by insular officials to have the Philippines represented in the Third International Tobacco Industries Exposition in New York City from January 19 to 24. The Philippine tobacco agents in New York are now preparing a Philippine government booth in the exposition.

Local manufacturers and exporters of tobacco products are expected to ship to New York, through the government tobacco agency there, articles for

AUTHOR TELLS OF DISASTERS WHICH ATTENDED GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES BY FILIPINOS

Under the caption, "Truth About the Philippines," the New York "Herald Tribune" publishes an editorial which reads in part as follows:

"It is a pleasure to encounter a book nowadays which tells the plain truth about the Philippines and about the factitious agitation there for national independence. Mr. D. R. Williams, former secretary of the Philippine Commission, has produced such a work, under the title 'The United States and the Philippines.'

"Who constitute the Filipino population? The aboriginal Negritos, hunted and enslaved from time immemorial by the Malay invaders; the Mahometan Moros, bitterly hostile to the Christian Filipinos; the pagan tribes, or 'wild peoples' of the back country; the peons, or agricultural workers, the most numerous of all, ignorant and passive; finally, the small group of 'Ilustrados' (largely Spanish, Chinese and other Mestizos) who dominate politics and want to sacrifice the welfare of the islands to their personal ambitions.

"Mr. Williams points out that in all Asia except the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines the Mestizos are classified as Eurasians, and have the status of neither Europeans nor Asians. In

MAKING THE ISLANDS SAFE FOR SHIPPING

In a recent article in the Manila "Times," C. F. Freeman, special correspondent for that newspaper, calls attention to the work of the Coast Survey.

"The Coast and Geodetic Survey," he declares, "is doing a noble work in charting dangerous channels and shoals in the Philippines that those who go down to the sea may profit by it. The 'Survey' belongs to the Bureau of Commerce of the United States and is not financed by Insular funds, though its enlisted personnel is almost entirely native. They are picked men, these Filipino sailors, some of them fitting themselves for officers' billets in the merchant marine, and of the older men some have been in the service from fifteen to twenty years."

the exposition which will best represent the Islands' tobacco industry and win for it an increasingly large market in the United States. The exposition is being held under the auspices of the Allied Tobacco Exhibitors' Association.

the Philippines they call themselves Filipinos, although they are largely Spanish or Chinese.

"This element, about 8 per cent of the total, is the one which maintains the independence agitation. It absolutely controls the Philippine Legislature. The author says that of the twenty-eight members of the 1919 Independence Commission sent to the United States twenty-one were Spanish or Chinese Mestizos.

"According to Mr. Williams, the object of this class was candidly stated in a speech made in the Filipino Senate by Mr. Quezon (November, 1920). He announced that he preferred 'a government run like hell by the Filipinos to one run like heaven by strangers.' Mr. Williams notes these results of tolerance of Mestizo control at Manila:

"Untold losses to Filipino farmers through the spread of rinderpest, the sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives through an inefficient health service, the corruption of the courts, the almost complete paralysis of education as applied to the masses, the stagnation of the Bureau of Lands and Bureau of Science, the slacking down of public works, the wasting of public moneys on a topheavy personnel and politically managed 'national companies,' the looting and wreck of the Philippine National Bank, the debasement of the island currency and, finally, the virtual bankruptcy of the government."

